

JOINT TRANSLATION SERVICE

SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

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COMRADE KARDELJ'S STATEMENT TO "BORBA" BEFORE DEPARTING FOR THE UN SESSION IN PARIS--EVERY WEAKENING OF THE UN MEANS THE DIRECT EASING OF THE ROAD TO AGGRESSION AND WAR

Yesterday at ten a.m. Edward Kardelj, Vice-President of the Government of the FPRY and Minister of Foreign Affairs, departed from Belgrade for the opening of the sixth general session of the UN in Paris. The chief of the Yugoslav delegation was accompanied by a part of the delegation. The following members of the Yugoslav delegation accompanied Edward Kardelj: Milovan Djilas; Sava Kosanovic, a Minister of the Government of the FPRY; Ales Bebler, Chief of the permanent Yugoslav mission to the UN; Leo Mates, Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs; Veljko Micunivoc, Assistant Minister of Interior and Vladimir Dedijer, Secretary of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the People's Assembly of the FPRY.

Vice-President Edward Kardelj and the members of the delegation were accompanied to the Belgrade Railway Station by Aleksandar Rankovic, Vice-President of the Government and Minister of Interior; Mosa Pijade, Vice-President of the Praesidium of the People's Assembly of the FPRY; Svetozar Vukmanovic, Minister-President of the Council for Industry and Public Works of the Government of the FPRY; Veljko Vlahovic, Alternate Minister of Interior; and other high government officials.

Before departing, Edward Kardelj had a talk with the Assistant Editor-in-Chief of Borba at the railway station. In his talk, Kardelj gave the readers of Borba his viewpoint on the importance of the forthcoming general session of the UN with respect to the present international situation as well as to some other questions in connection with Yugoslavia's participation in this session.

"Without exaggeration, I think I can say that this session, by all indications, will be the most important of all UN meetings," so stated Comrade Kardelj. "This importance is derived from the present world situation. I will not say that we are at the crossroads of peace and war; however, it is correct to say that the prolongation of the cold war will narrow the possibility of finding a peaceful settlement of the present international political crisis. Therefore, all the peace-loving peoples of the world are expecting results from this sixth session expressing the people's resistance to the cold war. It is clear that it is possible to achieve such results only if the UN succeeds in replacing the present methods of propagandistic competition, which are prevailing in the UN today, with sincere efforts so that concrete results may be achieved so as to end or at least to weaken the present cold war and, on the other hand, to strengthen the democratic relations between people. If the sixth session of the UN achieves at least a little in this respect, its importance will be very great. Naturally, it is very difficult to say whether there are any signs of this. However, our delegation will in every case work toward this goal."

"Comrade Minister, our public is personally interested in the question of the indivisibility of peace and collective security and, in this connection, the viewpoint of the Government of the FPRY in respect to the perspective and road to the future development of the UN. At the same time, what can you tell us about the tendencies that are burdening the expansion of the UN into an efficacious mechanism of international cooperation, and particularly about the essence and aims of Soviet politics regarding the Five-Power Pact?"

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Comrade Kardelj replied, "The economic and social development of mankind has changed the world into one whole, especially on matters regarding peace and war. It has been some time ago that separate wars could be carried on without casting their shadow on the rest of the world. Today every war occurring in any quarter of the world threatens to provoke a world war. This means that all peoples are interested that all dangers of aggression, wherever they may show up as actual, be suppressed. This is the idea of the collective security system of the UN. For these reasons, every weakening of the UN--along with all of its weaknesses and shortcomings--means the direct softening of the road to aggression and war. Therefore, our platform is that the UN must be strengthened and be made truly universal.

"The most important hindrances to such a development of the UN are naturally the same signs in modern international life which are at the same time the chief sources of the present international tension. Above all, these signs are: the violation of the democratic relations of equality between people and heremonistic tendencies--that is, tendencies for dominating over people. This is the idea of the Soviet proposal on the Big Five Pact. Its essence is contained in the tendency for the whole world to be divided into spheres of interest of the Five Big Powers, and this would in fact replace the UN."

The talk with Vice-President Edward Kardelj then switched to questions regarding the participation and the work program of our delegation at this year's session of the General Assembly. As is known, at the past sessions of the General Assembly and especially at last year's session in New York, our delegation based its broad activity in harmony with the principles of the peace-loving policies of the Government of the FPRY. Asked to tell us, at least in a general outline, something about the work program of our delegation at the session in Paris, Comrade Kardelj stated:

"And at this session our delegation will devote its efforts to peace and to the further development of international cooperation. In this respect, our delegation will be active on all items on the daily agenda at this session."

"We know that several notes of the Government of the FPRY to the countries of the Soviet bloc, regarding the systematic provocation of border incidents and the forced retention of Yugoslav children, have been delivered to the Secretary of the UN."

"Will our delegation in Paris undertake steps in this respect and in general in connection with the aggressive pressure which the USSR and her satellites are exerting on our country?"

"By all means, our delegation will endeavour to acquaint the UN and the world with the facts about which you talk and about the dangers that may result from such facts--not only for the independence of the people of Yugoslavia but for peace in this part of the world in general," so stated Comrade Kardelj.

"With respect to the practises of our Cominform neighbours, their preparation for aggression and their steps toward our country, there is talk that the governments of these countries

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show an extremely irresponsible attitude toward their international obligations, peace and international cooperation. As this concerns countries that are not members of the UN and as the Government of the USSR is tirelessly working so that they will be admitted into the UN, it interests us, Comrade Minister, first, what is our country's view in respect to the admittance of these countries into the UN and, second, the question of responsibility of the aforementioned countries to the UN in respect to their present anti-peace politics which represent the systematic and continual negation of the principles of the UN Charter?

Comrade Kardelj answered this question as follows: "The Yugoslav Government considers that this question on the admittance of Eastern European Countries into the UN cannot be separated from our country's efforts to have the key questions on today's international tension solved. With this viewpoint, we consider that it would be very useful to admit all the countries into the UN that so desire; this means all those countries that are under the influence of the Soviet Union. We think this would be useful only in solving the existing disputes if all the countries were members of the UN because these countries would then be assuming a greater responsibility. Finally, those Eastern European Countries about which you speak operate according to the instructions of the Soviet Government, and this government is a member of the UN."

"The problem of revising the Italian Peace Treaty has attracted the attention of our public because of the atmosphere in Italy in connection with this question and especially in connection with the problem of the FTT. For this reason, we ask Comrade Kardelj to explain Yugoslavia's view on this complete matter."

Comrade Kardelj replied: "The position which our country will take on this matter depends primarily on how the important unsolved questions on inter-country relations, as the question of the FTT, will be solved. It is a little early for me to say any more about this."

"What are the outlooks for adopting the Declaration on the Rights and Duties of States which was proposed by the Yugoslav delegation, and the Yugoslav proposal for forming one permanent Good Services Commission for the Peaceful Settlement of Dispute

"As our public knows, the question of the Declaration of the Rights and Duties of States has been on the daily agenda of the General Assembly since 1946. The declaration has not been adopted because of the resistance of some powers, and for this reason it is hard to say what its fate will be this year. In every case, the very fact that this declaration, along with the aforementioned resistance, has appeared on the daily agenda of the UN every year shows very convincingly how much it is needed and how it expresses the aspirations of the peace-loving people of the world. Its adoption would be a serious contribution to peace and to the development of democratic relations among people. For this reason, the delegation will devote itself this year for its adoption," so stated Comrade Kardelj.

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The final question which we asked Comrade Kardelj related to the war in Korea, for this will be one of the problems with which the General Assembly will deal: "What can you tell us about the influence of the conflict in Korea on the world situation and about the experiences which were gained from these happenings?"

"The war in Korea has confirmed what we were constantly talking about--that peace is indivisible and the time has gone when local aggression can be successful. Besides this, the Korean War has shown that changing the people's liberation movement into an instrument for hegemonistic politics must lead to the defeat of such movements in themselves. For their freedom and independence, people can successfully fight only if, above all, their leading political powers are truly independent.

"If peace is reached in Korea--which is the ardent desire of all peace-loving people--then this will be a good incentive to people that disputes must be settled by peaceful means. In every case, the Korean War will be a reminder that any foreign interference in the internal affairs of any people is not only dangerous to world peace but to the freedom of these people as well," so concluded Comrade Kardelj.

Signed "M. Vitorovic"

(BORBA - 1st November, 1951)

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MARSHAL TITO RECEIVES PROMINENT SPANISH ANTI-FASCISTS.

Yesterday afternoon Marshal Tito received the delegation of ex-soldiers of the Spanish War and anti-Fascists who are staying in our country as guests of the Central Committee of the War Veterans League of Yugoslavia.

The delegation included Jesus Hernandez, former member of the Politburo of the CC CP Spain and wartime General Commissar of the Spanish Republican Army; Jose del Barrio, former member of the CC CP Spain and leader of the Coordination Committee of the organisation "Accione Socialista"; Antonio Hiero Muriel, former member of the CC CP Spain; Luis Monreal, Colonel in the Spanish Republic Army; Dr. Juan Agiasqua; Feliciano Paez, Secretary-General of the organisation "Accione Socialista" in Algiers; Fermin Botella, a journalist and Vice-President of the Leftwing Republicans of Spain and President of the Spanish League for the Protection of Human Rights; Francisco Blasco, Secretary-General of the Republican Union Party; Leonardo Rauric, Secretary-General of the Federalist Party; Dr. Francisco Boix, President of the Red Cross Society of Spain, member of the Executive Committee of the Republican Leftwing Party and President of the Spanish-Yugoslav Friendship Society; and Angel Ferrar, publicist, Secretary of the Catalanian organisation in Toulouse and former Director of the paper Espana Republicana.

Marshal Tito had a two-hour friendly talk with the members of the delegation. The talk was also attended by Deputy Foreign Minister Veljko Vlahovic, Lt. General Otmar Kreacic and the Secretary of the Central Committee of the War Veterans League, Velja Stojnic.

On behalf of the members of the delegation, Marshal Tito was greeted by Luis Muriel, Colonel of the Spanish Republican Army, who, in conveying the greetings to the entire Yugoslav peoples, thanked him for the very cordial reception accorded to the delegates during their entire stay in our country.

During the talk on various questions of domestic and foreign policies, many of the problems which interest our country and the circles of the Spanish Republicans and Anti-Fascists were discussed: among them, in the first place, the way of proper solving of the question of nationalities in Yugoslavia and also the condition for the realisation of unity and equality of the peoples who live together. The Spanish guests asked Marshal Tito a few questions concerning the socialist build-up in our country which during their tour of Yugoslavia has made the deepest impression on all of them. The problem of danger of war was also a subject of special attention of the members of the delegation, and they unanimously hailed the sincere effort and desire of Yugoslavia to contribute towards the preservation of peace in Europe and in the world as a whole.

At the end of the reception Marshal Tito wished the representatives of the Spanish Republicans and anti-Fascists to feel at home during their stay in our country.

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MARSHAL TITO RECEIVES MR. PERICLES ARGIROPOULOS

The President of the Federal Government, Marshal of Yugoslavia, Josip-Broz Tito yesterday at 6 p.m. received Mr. Pericles Argiropoulos, former Minister of Foreign Affairs of Greece, and had an hour's talk with him.

(BORBA - 2nd November, 1951)

MARSHAL TITO WILL REPLACE EDWARD KARDELJ AS MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS DURING THE LATTER'S STAY ABROAD

The Praesidium of the People's Assembly of the FPRY has issued a decree appointing Deputy Foreign Minister of the Government of the FPRY during the Minister's stay abroad.

During the stay abroad of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Government of the FPRY, Edward Kardelj, the President of the Government and Minister of National Defense, Marshal of Yugoslavia, Josip-Broz Tito, will act as Foreign Minister. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 2nd November, 1951)

CONTINUATION OF PREMILITARY TRAINING IN BELGRADE

In all the university schools and high schools of Belgrade premilitary training has begun according to a considerably changed program. Technical instructions will consist of practical training. Instead of learning in schoolrooms, the students will be instructed directly on the terrain where they will be acquainted with weapons and technical equipment.

The reserve officers who before were assistant instructors will, during the present school year, independently give lectures from various subjects of premilitary training. In order to train themselves as well as possible for the posts of instructors, these reserve officers have attended a special seminar at which they have practically applied their theoretical knowledge and improved it. For this year's teaching of subjects on premilitary training, several textbooks have been provided. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 2nd November, 1951)

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MIHAILO JAVORSKI APPOINTED DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVE TO SYRIA AND THE LEBANON

(Belgrade, 1st November)

A decree of the Praesidium of the FPRY announced on the 31st October that Mihailo Javorski has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republics of Syria and the Lebanon. Up till now he has been an Assistant Minister in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 2nd November, 1951).

ETBIN KRISTAN ON THE SUCCESS OF THE ZAGREB PEACE ASSEMBLY

Etbil Kristan, the American writer of Slovene descent who has been in our country since June arrived in Belgrade yesterday. Kristan is visiting his old home for the first time in 30 years. A member of Belgrade Radio asked him about the changes he had observed in Slovenia, and in other parts of the country.

"I wanted to come to Yugoslavia" said Kristan "in order to find out the changes which have taken place there. I knew that I could not expect to find a paradise because of the great material damage and the sufferings of the people during the war. But, what I have seen so far has surprised me."

Kristan was asked his opinion of the work of the Zagreb Peace Assembly at which he had been present, and what he thought of the conclusions reached by the Assembly. Kristan expressed his belief that the decisions of the Assembly form a basis upon which progress can be made towards those aims which it had foreseen. "I was convinced" said Kristan "that at this congress Yugoslavia was a centre for an Assembly of all genuinely progressive peoples who really desired peace". Kristan added that as a result of the Zagreb Assembly Yugoslavia would gain a reputation throughout the whole world.

(BORBA - 2nd November, 1951).

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CHILDREN CLASSIFIED INTO D-3 CONSUMER CATEGORY WILL GET SPECIAL ALLOWANCE IN COUPONS FOR INDUSTRIAL ARTICLES

The President of the FPRY Cabinet Council for Commerce has in agreement with the Minister of Finance issued a decision on the issuance of a special allowance in coupons for industrial goods for those children who are classified in the D-3 consumer category.

Those children who are classified in the D-3 consumer category, which is not entitled to allowance for children but is entitled to cash allowance in lieu of coupons for food articles, will be given in addition to the prescribed cash allowance of 1500 dinars also coupons for industrial goods to the value of 293 dinars monthly. This decision will apply from 1st November, 1951.

(BORBA - 2nd November, 1951)

THE WAY FAMILY INVALIDS WILL BE CLASSIFIED INTO CONSUMER CATEGORIES

The President of the FPRY Cabinet Council for Commerce has issued a decision on classification of family invalids into consumer categories. Those family invalids who are living in towns are classified under the consumer category RS-1 for food articles and under IR category for industrial products. This is how those persons, who themselves are not able to work and have no members of their families who are able to work and their disability pension is their only income, will be classified. This decision will apply from 1st November, 1951. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 2nd November, 1951)

FOREIGN GUESTS OF THE YUGOSLAV LABOUR FEDERATION

Mr. Charles Assali, Secretary of the Federation of Autonomous Syndicates of Cameroon, and Julian Geldof, Secretary of the National Syndicates of Streetcar Workers of Belgium, are staying in Belgrade as guests of the Yugoslav Labour Federation. Both guests have been delegates to the Zagreb Peace Assembly from where, at the invitation of the Yugoslav Syndicates, they have come to Belgrade. In their honour, a reception has been given by Comrade Djuro Salaj.

Dr. Victor Agartz, Chief of the Economic-Scientific Institute of Western Germany and member of the Federal Committee of the Association of Labour Syndicates of Western Germany, has spent a few days in Belgrade as guest of the Yugoslav Labour Federation. He too has been a delegate to the Zagreb Peace Assembly. On his arrival in Belgrade he was received by the President of the Economic Council of the Government of the FPRY, Boris Kidric, and by some other state and economic leaders. Mr. Agartz left Belgrade last night. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 2nd November, 1951)

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A NEW ACT OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST THE SLOVENE POPULATIONTHE CENSUS IN ZONE A .

(Trieste, November 1).

The way in which the census of the population in Zone A will be taken represents another act of discrimination against the Slovene population. The whole Census system is exactly the same in regard to the Slovene population as during the fascist regime in 1931 and 1936. At that time, inside the borders of fascist Italy fascist Laws and Decrees abolished the following national characteristics of our countrymen - language, names and surnames, names of towns and villages and with the same Decrees and Laws - changed them into Italian. In the present Census there is not a single provision which speaks about the ethnic structure of this territory in order that one might get the impression in an artificial manner that only Italians inhabit this territory. Neither have the conditions changed appreciably. Irredentist representatives in the Trieste Town Council are declaring already that this territory is only inhabited by Italians - not one word about the Slovenes. The whole civil authority is in the hands of these circles - the Slovenes are practically excluded from public life.

The objective of this census is the same as before, namely to hide that in this territory is inhabited also by the Slovenes and that they form around Trieste a compact majority.

The provisions concerning the Census hardly differ from the Italian ones and will take place at the same as the census in Italy on November 4 and 5. Even the penalty for the false filling-up of forms is the same - 20,000 to 200,000 liras, on the basis of the same law of 1934. Neither in Italy nor in Zone A does the Census Form contain columns about nationality and language. They are printed exclusively in the Italian language, although in Italy lives a numerous Slovene national minority and in Zone A is the majority of the population is Slovene of whom many do not even speak the Italian language. The publishing of forms in the Italian language only in Zone A is contrary to the provisions of the Peace Treaty which guarantees the equality of the Italian and Slovene languages.

In the beginning it was provided that the form will contain a column about " language in use ". The Vice-President of the Zone Council Schiffrer wrote an article demanding the introduction of this column. In connection with this Primorski Dnevnik wrote that the Slovenes will not recognise the establishment of nationality on the basis of " language in use " for the simple reason that it excludes the possibility of establishing rightly the nationality. Besides the Census is worked by people to whom the Slovenes were always a thorn in the eye, and consequently the establishment of nationality under such conditions can be only to the detriment of the Slovene population. The order concerning the exclusion of the column " language in use " and of that which would really give data about nationality and which in fact does not exist in forms in Italy came from Rome, where these forms were printed at the State Stationery Office and on the basis the Census will take place in Zone A .

It is of interest to note that these forms, which represent an official document, are printed only in the Italian language, while the instructions for filling-up columns on the form are printed also in the Slovene language. The hitherto acts of the Census organs show

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that this was not done without particular irredentist intentions. It has been established that these organs in many cases note the number of instructions distributed in the Slovene language. It should be underlined that everything is done that these instructions should be distributed in the least possible number. For example, the population did not know beforehand that instructions existed in the Slovene language and that the forms can be filled - up also in Slovene (because many Slovenes do not know Italian) . Many organs distribute these instructions in Slovene only on demand and many did not know that they even existed. Besides this, many officials who distribute these instructions excuse themselves that they have not instructions in Slovene and some force upon the Italian ones to Slovenes whose names have been Italianized. All this shows the intention of the irredentist circles to get " data " on the basis of the distributed instructions in Slovene in order to " support " the thesis that on this territory " there are hardly any Slovenes " .

One should underline also that the Censuses before and after the Italian occupation of these regions did not have the objective to establish the real number of the Slovene population but to forge the real situation. This was shown also by the 1910 Census. According to the 1848 Census Trieste was inhabited by 25,300 Slovenes and 43,940 Italians, i.e. more than 50% while in 1910 this relationship was artificially decreased to the detriment of the Slovenes, thanks to the fact that the then Trieste municipality was in Irredentist hands. Namely, it was established then on the basis "language in use" that 36,208 Slovenes are living in Trieste and only after numerous protests to the Austro-Hungarian authorities a revision was made in two districts so that the number of Slovenes and Croats increased to 59,319, in comparison to 118,959 Italians. During the 1921 census on the same principle of "language in use" it came out that there were only 11,694 Slovenes and after the two next censuses in 1931 and 1936 - there were no Slovenes left. With the newest census on the Italian territory and on the same principles as in Italy, the census in Zone A should evidently be prejudiced in order to show that Zone A is only an Italian province.

It is comprehensible that the Slovenes on this territory, under such discriminatory conditions, will not recognise "the results" of this census - a forgery which is contrary to the Peace Treaty. They believe that the census can be taken only on the basis of nationality, with the participation of the Slovene representatives in the census organs.

(Sd.) STJEPAN VUKUCIC

(BORBA - 2nd November, 1951).

STATEMENT BY RADIO BELGRADE

We inform all radio subscribers on the territory of PR Serbia that we shall send in the next few days cheques for the payment of the difference of the subscription according to the increased tariff.

We draw attention to our subscribers in connection with Article 10 about the rules of keeping radio sets and payment of subscriptions, which has been published in the Official Gazette of the FPRY No. 8 of January 28th 1948 that radio subscriptions can be terminated only on the basis of the following reasons:

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1. By alienating or giving the radio set to some other person.
2. By the emigration of the subscriber.
3. By terminating subscription, but only for the receiving set which on account of defect has become useless until the defect is repaired.

However, by terminating subscriptions the radio subscribers are not freed from paying subscriptions in the quarter in which the radio set has been cancelled.

Therefore so long as some subscriber does not cancel the registration of his radio set during this quarter, i.e., in the month of October, November or December, he is still obliged to bring the subscription to the end of this year. If the radio subscription is cancelled on account of defects or other reasons the subscriber will be obliged at the latest by the end of that quarter in which he cancels his subscription to deposit his radio set at the place indicated by the radio station.

RADIO BELGRADE

(BORBA - 2nd November 1951).

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BULGARIAN REALITIES : THE YOUNGEST PRISONER IN TURAKAN

A few days ago came out the story of a young Yugoslav girl who spent more than two years in Bulgarian camps and prisons. Her story begins in 1948.

The girl Katica Belic came to Bulgaria through no fault of her own. Her mother re-married and took her from Novi Sad to Bulgaria three years ago. The life in her new home in Sofia was not pleasant. The mother's earnings were hardly sufficient and so she left one day her home.

She found employment in factory at Plovdiv. She knew nobody there and spoke hardly a word of Bulgarian. She wished to continue her high-school studies but that was no easy matter.

" From where do you come ? "

After her reply all discussion stopped. She is Yugoslav. They did not talk with her as one talks generally to a fifteen years old girl. They talked to her about things which she could not understand. They asked her to change her citizenship. She was alone with no protection. The Bulgarian Security Service was the only one who took care of her. The only thing they asked her was to become a Bulgarian, and then she would be able to continue her studies. She refused. After spending two months in Plovdiv she decided to return to Yugoslavia to her father.

She went to Sofia. She did not notice at first that she was being followed. When she was leaving the Yugoslav Embassy in Sofia she was approached by a police agent who told her that she will get the necessary documents if she brings from Plovdiv a statement confirming that she worked in the factory. She was followed by the agent to Plovdiv. The statement from the factory was only an excuse. She was arrested in Plovdiv. That was in September 1949. She was then 16 years old.

The first night she spent in prison was frightful. They tried to make her confess things that she had the intention to blow-up the factory at Plovdiv. She refused to confess and they took her to a room which was practically empty. On one of the walls was fixed a strange wooden board with holes drilled in, one for each finger. Her hands were bound first firmly and the fingers put in the holes touching the metal bottom. They switched on then current. When she became unconscious they switched off the current and poured water over her. They repeated this several times.... for a number of days.

The girl was then taken to a room where she was shown what to expect if she did not confess immediately. In this room was a table with blunt knives pointing upwards. The knives move left and right. The knives' points were made red-hot by means of current. Then a criminal was brought in and laid down and bound on this table. The mechanism was set in motion. In an instant the man lost consciousness. The girl had to look on.

And yet she did not have anything to confess. In October they transported her to women's prison in Plovdiv. Two hundred women were sleeping in one room. Most of them were arrested for political reasons. The head of the political section of the Plovdiv police offered the girl money to confess. He even promised her a nice appartement and easy work. Katica Belic denied everything and refused to confess. She was then taken back to Yugoslavia.

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The head of the political section replied : " When we liberate with the Russians Yugoslavia I shall take you then to your father ... " As she refused to confess the "liberator " prepared the "trial ".

This happened after she had spent six months in prison. As witnesses for the prosecution appeared persons whom she never saw in her life. But nothing could be proved. The Court set her free.

She had only enough money to travel to Pazardjik - a distance of fifty kilometers. Here she was helped by some natives who found her work in a factory. She was only left at peace for two and half months. She again asked permission to go to Yugoslavia and was immediately arrested. At the end of May 1950 she was taken to a forced labour camp.

This camp is situated at Tutrakan near Sylistria in south-eastern Bulgaria. In this camp there are women only. They are divided into two parts. The first is located by the village Bosna. Here new prisoners are sent. For the least disobedience they are sent to the " black company " - a special punitive unit. In the first part of the camp there were 225 women and in the second 150 generally. Work lasted throughout the day. The women dug ditches along the highway. If the norms are not fulfilled - half of their rations are taken away.

In this camp there were women from all parts of Bulgaria. The majority of them did not know why they have been sent to the camp. They were mostly accused of political delicts. Many have been suspected of preparing to flee the country while others were imprisoned because their husbands or sons fled over the border. To this camp are brought also pregnant women. An old woman was brought here because her grandchild fled Bulgaria.

In the " black company " the work is much harder and the food worst. The barracks are surrounded by a high wall manned by armed guards.

Not very far away from this women's camp, near the village of Nozarevo is the greatest concentration camp in Bulgaria. It contains more than 20 buildings for prisoners. Each building has at least 25 rooms for 50 persons each.

The prisoners are forced here to do the hardest work. Some time ago they completed the new road to Sylistria. Most of the persons here are political prisoners. The peasantry is forbidden strictly to approach the camp. Many prisoners attempted to escape, but everyone caught trying to escape was immediately executed.

Last winter the conditions in the women's camp grew worse. In January they ordered that stones should be carried from one side of the road to the other in freezing cold weather. On January 21 they refused to work and went on strike. For three days running they were deprived of food.

In order to prevent escapes the camp authorities ordered the prisoners to act as guards at night. One night an unsuccessful attempt of escape was made while Katica Belic was ... day as punishment she was put in solitary confinement in a cell 1½ x 1½ meters. Two sides of this cell consist of iron bars only exposed to the wind. The concrete floor is covered with water so that the prisoners freeze. Katica Belic stayed in this cell for three days hardly without any food exposed to the frost. She lost consciousness and was taken

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... to the camp's first aid room. Four Bulgarian women died there.

After more than one year in this camp Katica Belic was set free because she was completely exhausted. After six months of medical aid in the Yugoslav Embassy in Sofia she recovered.

When leaving for Yugoslavia it was noticed that she dragged one leg. The consequences of years spent in prison were not wiped out yet.

(summarized).

(Signed ; B.Dikic.)

(POLITIKA , November 1 , 1951) .

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INSTITUTION OF NEW MEASURES: PAYING FOR ELECTRICITY

New tariff for electric current came into force yesterday. As the electricity in Belgrade is paid in arrears, many people are wondering how shall the finance agencies of the Town's Electric Enterprise compute the consumed electricity for the past month. Some uninformed citizens suppose that the electric current consumed in October, while old tariff was in force, has to be paid under new tariff. - Such suppositions are unfounded - said the Director of the Town's Electric Enterprise. It shall be paid under the old and new tariffs, which depends on the day of noting the consumption on the electric meter. Those consumers, with whom the incasso-system was introduced in July, August, September or October, and the reading of meters is from the 1st till the 5th of this month, will pay the electricity under the old tariff. If the meters are read from November 6-15, the consumer has to pay 50 percent of the consumed electricity under the old, and 50 percent under the new tariff. Others, with whom the computation is made after November 16, will pay one third of the consumed electric current under old and the remainder under the new tariff.

Consumers who are paying the electricity under the new way - incasso-system for the first time in this month, will pay under the old tariff only if their meters are read by November 5. But, those whose meters are read from 6 - 20 will pay 50 percent of the total consumption under the old and 50 percent under the new tariff. A third under the old and two-thirds under the new tariff will be paid by those where the reading is taken after November 20.

To consumers who still pay the electricity by post, the National Banks or in the accountants office of the enterprise by cheque, the consumed electricity will be computed in the same way as to those who are paying under the so-called incasso-system.

In setting a bill to certain consumers who consumed electricity and whose number of kilo-watts is not devisible will be deducted or added that number of kilo-watts which is necessary to obtain divisible number.

By this way of computing, as they say in the enterprise, bigger mistakes will not occur. The exactness of consumed electricity during the past month will be nearly completely computed.

(POLITIKA, 2 November 1951)